

not grow and "I do not know whether it be a distinct species, or only an accidental variety."

Both the illustration by Cornut and the illustration by Morison represent a plant with slender pedicels and having an ovoid raceme and ovoid or ellipsoid berries. The only definite points to go on with Miller are his phrase "racemo ovato" and his reference to Morison's figure. In other words, Cornut, Morison, Linnaeus and Miller all seem to have been dealing solely with *Actaea rubra* f. *neglecta*. Not a bit of evidence has appeared that they had the plant with thick pedicels and an oblong raceme appearing in our manuals as *Actaea alba*.

We must then apply names. This is not an easy matter. One can follow the historical development of our knowledge of this species and say that as *Actaea alba* was the first binomial applied to our bane-berry with slender pedicels, it should be known by that name, and that the ordinary red-fruited plant should be known as a form. On the other hand, one can follow nature and say that the red-fruited plant is undoubtedly the specific type, and that the first name applied to it (*Actaea rubra*) should be adopted, although published after *Actaea alba*. In this case one would treat the plant of Linnaeus and of Miller as a form of *Actaea rubra*. My own preference is for the second course here indicated.

For the white-fruited plant with thick pedicels and an oblong raceme there is available the very appropriate name *Actaea pachypoda* Ell. (Sketch Bot. 2:15. 1821.)

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New Plants from Oregon

MORTON E. PECK

In working over the collections that have been accumulating for many years in the herbarium of Willamette University, a number of apparently undescribed forms have come to the writer's attention that call for recognition. The following is a partial list of these. The type specimens will be deposited in the University of Oregon herbarium.

Juncus saximontanus Wiks. var. *robustior* var. nov. Stoutier than the species; stem and leaves strongly compressed, the blades 5–8 mm. wide, the auricles wanting; heads congested into 1–2 close clusters, large and many-flowered; stamens about half as long as the perianth, the filaments longer than the anthers; capsule longer than the perianth.

Type *Peck* 1302, collected near Salem, Ore., July, 1911. There has been much confusion as to the relation of *Juncus saximontanus* to *Juncus ensifolius*. The former is in reality sufficiently distinct. Typical *J. saximontanus* is apparently scarce west of the Cascade Mountains, though common on the eastern side.

Calochortus Galei sp. nov. Stems from narrowly ovoid bulbs, rather stout, 1.5–3 dm. high below the inflorescence, somewhat glaucous, bearing a single leaf; leaves 2–4 dm. long, 10–18 mm. wide, glaucous above; principal bract leaf-like, about equaling the inflorescence; umbel simple or more often bifurcate, the peduncles 7–15 cm. long, 2–3-flowered, the pedicels 4–8 cm. long; sepals oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, 20–30 mm. long, dull greenish white or tinged with purplish; petals pale creamy with a faint greenish tinge becoming dull purplish in age, obovate, sometimes apiculate, 30–40 mm. long, the scale over the gland more or less lacerate, the inner surface densely long-hairy over the basal half, the hairs purple at base, the outer half more sparsely hairy or nearly glabrous; anthers acute, shorter than the filaments; capsule narrowly elliptic, the angles winged, 20–30 mm. long.

Type *Peck* 13719, collected in open dry ground, 4 miles south of Stayton, Linn Co., Ore., May 27, 1925. Most nearly related to *C. Purdyi* Eastw., differing from that species in its greater size and larger flowers with creamy instead of lavender-tinted petals, which are much less pubescent on the outer half.

Ribes Gooddingi sp. nov. A bush 6–10 dm. high with stout, rigid, spreading, somewhat curved branches armed with long, straight, slender yellow spines, solitary below the branchlets, or sometimes 3, the lateral much smaller; internodal spines wanting and young twigs glabrous or puberulent; leaf-blades glabrous or ciliate when young, thickish, nearly orbicular in outline, 8–12 mm. long, deeply 3-cleft, the divisions oblong, divaricate, again 1–2-cleft or merely toothed, the segments obtuse; petioles slender, little flattened, minutely puberulent and sometimes sparsely ciliate, mostly equaling or a little longer than the blades; peduncles 1–2-

flowered, about equaling the petioles, the short pedicels subtended by nearly orbicular scarious bracts; calyx whitish, pink-tinged, finely pubescent without, 4-5 mm. long, the narrowly oblong lobes 3-4 mm. long; petals white, oblong-spatulate, 1.5 mm. long, a little surpassed by the stamens; berry glabrous, dark red, 5-6 mm. in diameter.

Type *William Sherwood* 407, collected 5 miles west of Innaha, Wallowa Co., Ore., May 30, 1923. Also collected by *W. M. Gorman* 5816, who reported it common on rocky slopes and cliffs, Crooked River, Ore., June 11, 1922. Most nearly related to *R. velutinum* Greene but differing in the scantier pubescence, more slender spines, more slender petioles, longer and narrower calyx lobes and wholly glabrous fruit, and particularly the much narrower leaf-lobes with broad sinuses.

✓ ***Lathyrus rigidus* White var. *pilosellus* var. nov.** Differs from the species in having the under surface of the leaves thinly soft pilose, and the flowers smaller, 10-12 mm. long.

Type *Peck* 7869, summit of Horse Mt., 11 miles southeast of McKenzie Bridge, Lane Co., Ore., July 1, 1914.

✓ ***Hydrophyllum Thompsoni* sp. nov.** Stems erect, stoutish, more or less branched below, 1.5-4 dm. high, retrorsely pubescent; leaves appressed puberulent, ovate or oblong in outline, 5-10 cm. long, 5-7 parted, the divisions mostly cleft, the segments lanceolate or oblong, mucronate; petioles, except the uppermost, longer than the blades with spreading pubescence; peduncles elongated, erect, equaling or overtopping the leaves; inflorescence densely congested, spherical, sometimes looser; calyx lobes narrowly oblong, very hispid, about half as long as the corolla; corolla bright blue, narrowly campanulate, 7-8 mm. long, the lobes equaling the tube; filaments glabrous.

Type *Peck* 7782, collected near Multnomah Falls, Multnomah Co., April 8, 1914. *J. W. Thompson* 798 from near Bonneville, Columbia Gorge, matches the type. The species differs from *H. capitatum*, its nearest relative, in the narrow leaf-segments and the elongated, stiffly erect peduncles. The habitat of damp shady slopes is also very different from that of *H. capitatum*. This adds one more species to the interesting assemblage of forms nearly or quite confined to the Columbia Gorge.

✓ ***Phacelia ramosissima* Dougl. var. *subglabra* var. nov.** Stem stouter than in the species, somewhat fistulose, minutely

cinerosus puberulent and very sparingly bristly but not glandular; leaves slightly hispid above; inflorescence slightly glandular; sepals broadly spatulate.

Type *Peck* 9367, collected on a rocky hillside at Keno, Klamath Co., Ore., July 7, 1920.

✓ ***Phacelia ramosissima* Dougl. var. *valida* var. nov.** Stem minutely puberulent or nearly glabrous, only the inflorescence glandular and with bristly hairs; sepals narrowly linear-spatulate, in fruit 10–11 mm. long; corolla 7–8 mm.

Type *Peck* 15496, rocky slope near Lakeview, Ore., July 5, 1927.

✓ ***Veronica Sherwoodii* sp. nov.** A low perennial, the stem persistent and somewhat woody below, diffusely branched, the slender branches ascending or decumbent, 3–8 cm. high, glandular puberulent above; leaves glabrous, 7–15 mm. long, opposite below the floriferous parts of the branches, linear oblong to spatulate-lanceolate, the lower with a few blunt teeth and tapering to slender petioles, the upper entire and sessile; flowers axillary on pedicels shorter than the calyx; lobes of calyx unequal, sometimes strongly so, 3–4 mm. long, narrowly oblong, obtuse; corolla white or changing to pale lilac, about 2.5 mm. long, the nearly equal, ovate, rounded lobes three times as long as the tube; stamens reaching the middle of the corolla, the filaments equaling the anthers; style very short; capsule strongly flattened, sharp-edged, 2–2.5 mm. long, 3–3.5 mm. wide, with shallow apical notch.

Type *William Sherwood* 439, collected at Wallowa Lake, Wallowa Co., Ore., May 24, 1923. Does not seem closely related to any other western species.

✓ ***Pedicularis centranthera* A. Gray var. *exulans* var. nov.** Bracts of the inflorescence glabrous or essentially so, the lower similar to the leaves but smaller; otherwise like the species.

Type *Peck* 15668, collected in dry open woods 6 miles northwest of Paisley, Lake Co., Ore., July 17, 1927. The species occurs in the Rocky Mountain region, also in California (?).

✓ ***Erigeron compositus* Pursh var. *submontanus* var. nov.** A large stout form, the leafy-bracted peduncles up to 24 cm. high; minutely and densely glandular throughout and loosely hirsute; leaves, including the long, slender petioles, 4–7 cm. long, the blade 3–4 times parted into narrowly linear divisions; involucre 18–22 mm. across; rays 10–12 mm. long, white.

Type *Peck* 14804, collected on a cliff along the Santiam River, 8 miles below Detroit, Marion Co., Ore., April 17, 1927, at an altitude under 400 m. Distinguished from the species by its greater size, more divided leaves, narrower leaf-segments and longer rays.

✓ **Hieracium Leachii** sp. nov. Stems from slender rootstocks, sparingly hispid with long spreading hairs that are black at base, and below the inflorescence minutely black glandular pubescent and finely pruinose-stellate; leaves all but one or two basal or subbasal, oblanceolate, obtuse or slightly mucronate, obscurely denticulate, thinly hirsute on both surfaces and beneath sparsely stellate, gradually tapering to winged petioles, including the latter 10–16 cm. long; inflorescence congested, of about 5–10 heads, the branches and involucre, hirsute and pruinose; calyculate bracts of involucre minute and fugaceous or wanting, the principal bracts linear, 6–8 mm. long; ligules one-half longer than the involucre, the outer scarlet on the back, the inner orange; akenes black, 10-striate; pappus yellowish.

Type *Lilla Leach* 1025, collected on hills 5 miles southeast of Crown Point, Multnomah Co., Ore., July 17, 1927 at an altitude of about 300 meters. The species is well marked by the character of the pubescence and color of the ligules.

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BOOK REVIEW

A Guide to the Wild Flowers*

“This book is for those to whom it is difficult, or tedious, or perhaps impossible, to find wild flowers in technical works, and irritating not to find them in ‘How To Know’ books.” The introduction thus gives the plan of the book. Its unique feature is the series of simple keys using very few words that are not understood by everyone. These short keys are numbered and are scattered through the book close to the plants to which they refer, making it a simple matter to find the flower described. Outline drawings on every page make the determination sure. At the end of the book is a finding list based on color,

* Taylor, Norman. A Guide to the Wild Flowers. x + 357 pages, Greenberg, New York. 1928. Price \$3.00.